



## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight,  
Sun-kissed and wind-swept, red and blue and white.  
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—  
Cradles all else beside—the red and white and blue.

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Roses and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
Saves-whiles and red-whiles—the good forlornest dream!

Step-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glorious golden of the day, a shelter through the night.

**Your Flag and my Flag!** To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as hearts beat and flutters shrilly pipe  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky:  
Your hope and my hope—It never hid a lie!  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 5 cents.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## IN WORLD OF LABOR

Arrangements were completed for the taking over by the government of the Cincinnati plant of the Ford Motor company.

The number of union men in Canada in 1917 was 204,630, as compared with 133,132 in 1911. The number of unions in 1917 was 1,974, of which number 1,702 had international affiliations.

Three hundred employees of the steel car shops of the Chicago and Alton railway at Bloomington, Ill., struck on account of dissatisfaction over pay. The walkout was without the sanction of the shop federation.

Nineteen breweries, employing about 10,000 men, are expected to discontinue business in St. Louis December 1, when the food administration's order prohibiting manufacture of beer and other malt liquors goes into effect.

The Montana state council of defense has made public an order permitting county attorneys of Montana to obtain the release of prisoners convicted of misdemeanors on condition that they engage in some essential occupation.

Six years ago hoisting engineers in Erie, Pa., were paid 25 cents an hour with no limit to the work day. Their union is now recognized, a 75-cent minimum and a nine-hour day established with pay for overtime and holiday work.

Mexican labor, which may now as a war emergency measure enter the United States, through the action of the secretary of labor, will have an important task in the harvest of the rice crop in the Southern states—a crop that is said to be the largest ever known.

Striking miners in the Butte district are urged to return to work, and way-laying of miners and other violations of federal laws are ordered stopped on penalty of immediate prosecution under United States District Attorney B. K. Wheeler said in a statement.

There are 50,000 positions available in Pennsylvania for wounded soldiers, L. R. Palmer of the state department of labor and industry told a convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. Mr. Palmer said the state could furnish paying work for all Pennsylvanians returning wounded from France.

More than 1,200 steel workers in the American steel foundries in the east side towns of St. Louis were thrown out of work following the refusal of 150 cranimen and electricians to return to work until the company granted them an eight-hour day and an increase in pay. They demanded a ten-per cent increase. The men are now receiving as high as \$6 a day.

Annat's All.

In the opinion of most young ladies a bare-lip is the only legitimate excuse for a hair-lip.



1—Belgian workmen beginning to restore the entrance and subway connections of the great railway station in Ghent, destroyed by the Germans. 2—Scene at Hendon aerodrome, England, when Lord Londonderry for the government presented to the Canadian government fifteen airplanes. 3—Col. F. M. Wise, commander of the Second battalion, Fifth marines, in the battle of Chateau Thierry, and Mrs. Wise photographed on the colonel's arrival in New York.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### President Departs for France Without Senate's Approval of Nations' League.

### CHANGES MAY BE NECESSARY

Filibuster in Senate Kills Urgent Bills and Early Extra Session Is Predicted—Progress of the Peace Conference Delegates in Paris.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

When President Wilson sailed away on his return trip to France last Wednesday there must have been some bitterness in his soul. For a very considerable part of the senate had refused to accept his dictates concerning the constitution of the league of nations, and congress had adjourned under circumstances that seem to make necessary the early calling of an extra session despite the president's flat declaration that he would not summon the new congress until his return from Paris.

Mr. Wilson, in his speech in New York, asserted that the great majority of the American people favor a league of nations, and there is no doubt of the truth of the assertion. It is favored, too, by a great majority of the senators, but many of them, and presumably many private citizens, do not favor the constitution of the league as it now stands. The president has told us that it is practically impossible now to amend the drafted constitution, but that he is mistaken in this is the opinion of the opposing senators, and, according to recent dispatches from Paris, some of the delegates to the peace conference agree with them. After 39 Republican hold-over senators and senators-elect had signed a round robin declaring that the league constitution should be altered and that it should not be considered further until the peace treaty had been ratified, it was plain to the administration leaders, if not to the president, that some compromise was necessary. Therefore, possibly with the authorization of Mr. Wilson, Senator Hitchcock asked Senator Knox to draft the amendments which he and other Republican senators desire. At this writing the results of this step are not known, but it seemed likely that, if the president should concede some of the changes asked, the senators would consent to making the league an integral part of the peace treaty. On this latter point the president takes a determined stand, telling his New York audience that when the treaty comes back for ratification "we will find the covenant not only in it, but so many threads of the treaty tied to the covenant that you cannot dissect the covenant from the treaty without destroying the whole vital structure."

That a majority of the American people are in favor of the league constitution as it now stands is doubted by Senators Borah, Lodge, Knox and others of its opponents. They say they are receiving numerous letters daily that protest against it, and are willing that it should be submitted to a nationwide referendum. Though the question seems to be drifting into the field of partisan politics, it must be said that a number of Democratic senators are as much against the present league plan as are the Republicans who signed the round robin, while some Republicans are heartily supporting the president. In the next senate there will be at least 52 votes against the league plan, and 33 will be enough to prevent its ratification.

When the Sixty-fifth congress gave up the ghost at noon, March 4, a vast deal of important legislation, including appropriations of about \$3,000,000,000, was left unfinished. This was due to a personal filibuster conducted by Senators Sherman, France and La Follette. They assumed all responsibility

for their action, for the Republican leaders would have permitted the passage of some of the bills, especially that adding \$750,000,000 to the revolving fund for railroad administration. Two measures that did get through in the last hours were the Victory loan and billion dollar wheat guarantee bills. The purpose of the filibuster was to compel the president to call the new congress in extra session in a short time, and so urgent are many of the measures that failed of passage that it seems likely he will have to yield to the demand. When he left America, however, he appeared as determined as ever not to summon congress until his return. His statement to the public, scoring the obstructionists, was rather unfortunate. The people read:

"It is not in the interest of the right conduct of public affairs that I should call the congress in special session while it is impossible for me to be in Washington, because of a more pressing duty elsewhere, to co-operate with the houses."

Then they immediately recalled Mr. Wilson's statement before his departure for France last December, that legislation could go forward unimpeded in his absence and that he could keep constantly in touch with congress by cable and wireless.

It is the president's own opinion that the failure of emergency legislation will seriously upset financial conditions, and because there is general agreement on this it is predicted the extra session of congress will be called not later than in May. There is no likelihood of Mr. Wilson's being back by that time, for he has announced his intention of remaining abroad until the work of the peace congress is completed.

At first it was thought the failure of the appropriation for the railway administration would result in the almost immediate return of the roads to their former owners, though this is desired by neither the owners nor the general public. Director General Hines stated later that a new plan of financing the situation would be devised; that an effort would be made to prevail on the railroads and other business interests to borrow money necessary to enable the administration to go forward with its railroad plans and that in no case would he countenance a policy which would slow down industry or throw men out of employment. The director general also declared that "there is no occasion to discuss the question of relinquishment of the railroads."

The fact remains that the railroads must have at least \$700,000,000 before May 31, and if they are forced to borrow in the market the success of the Victory loan will be jeopardized.

With the return of Premier Lloyd George to Paris the peace delegates took up the consideration of the treaty, tackling first the question of the disarmament of the enemy, naval and military, which was lifted from the armistice terms and will become a part of the peace pact. As framed by the commission, this clause will effectively safeguard the world against aggression by the Huns for a long time. As was expected, the amount of money to be exacted in reparation has been cut down greatly, but it still stands at an enormous sum. The commission on the matter of the western frontier was said to have virtually finished its work. France may not get all her most enthusiastic citizens hoped for, but an adequate buffer between her and Germany will be provided by the creation of the neutralized strip along the west bank of the Rhine.

According to the last reports, the commission named to determine the responsibility of the authors of the war, which is headed by Secretary Lansing, has come to a conclusion that will arouse a storm of protest throughout the civilized world. Its report, it is said, while fixing moral responsibility on the former kaiser and his associates, fails to find legal responsibility because there is no precedent or law applicable to the case and no existing court competent to try the accused if their legal guilt were evident. The laymen will wonder why it is necessary to find a precedent when Wilhelm and his crew created so many

in their murderous warfare, and why any criminal court in America, Great Britain, France or Belgium is not competent to try the accused individuals, whatever may have been their rank. Eminent legal bodies in several countries have reached conclusions at total variance with the reported finding of the commission over which Lansing presides. The Pan-German league also is taking steps to protect the ex-kaiser from justice, having issued a proclamation declaring the national assembly or the Ebert government is in honor bound to furnish him a safe retreat on German soil.

That Ebert government, by the way, is becoming rather cocky in its attitude toward the allies. The cabinet held a meeting the other day with party leaders and others and all agreed that Germany could not submit to coercion from the entente powers in the armistice negotiations or in the peace negotiations. It was declared that the government would decline responsibility for possible consequences "if the entente tries to speculate on German patience." The demands of the allies for the immediate surrender of merchant shipping were held to be unacceptable because they would "paralyze the country's economic future," and the dismissal of German crews from the ships requisitioned was also objected to.

In many parts of Germany the disorders created by the Spartans continue unabated, and there has been frequent and bloody fighting in Berlin as well as other places. The Reds keep up their method of starting strikes, and in addition are said to be trying to open up the way through Koelnberg, East Prussia, for the entry of their bolshevik brothers from Russia. This move was temporarily checked by the sending of strong forces of troops. Government soldiers also operated effectively in Berlin, where the Spartans were trying to get possession of the police stations but were routed by artillery fire. The government press predicted that the workingmen and the government would reach an agreement and that the general strike would fall, leaving the most radical Reds as the only malcontents. The government has proposed that the soldiers and workingmen's council be made an organic part of the governmental system under the new constitution that is being constructed at Weimar.

Most of the present German leaders are still against any concessions to the demands of the Poles as to the eastern frontier, and the allies' commission now in session at Kreuz on the Brandenburg-Posen border, has a difficult question to settle. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is quoted as saying that the territory in dispute never will be held by the Poles, but will belong to either the Germans or the bolsheviks. He declares the anarchist hordes cannot be beaten off unless the people there rally to the defense of their homes and their families.

The allied forces in northern Russia have retired somewhat before the attacks of the soviet troops, but have inflicted great losses on them. Trotsky is getting his big army more organized and is reported to be planning to drive through Bessarabia and into Rumania and Hungary, with the expectation of capturing Budapest. The most amazing story coming from Russia recently is that the soviet government hopes to arrange a big loan in America in return for mining and railroad concessions. And, at that, it might be done.

The Irish question pestered the president almost to the hour of his departure. The house before adjourning adopted a resolution asking the peace conference to recognize the right of Ireland to self determination; and a big delegation of Americans of Irish blood waited on Mr. Wilson in New York to urge that he support that proposition. He refused to meet them until Justice Cohan of New York had withdrawn, that individual having been accused of taking part in Sinn Fein conspiracies and having been a defender of Jeremiah O'Leary who was charged with obstructing the draft. What the president told the delegation was not made public.



## A Health to the Fighting Man

by Wilbur D. Nesbit  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—  
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.  
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.

Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.  
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;  
Who tunes his life to the shrilling life and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,  
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;  
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,  
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;  
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears  
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear  
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;  
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,

May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;  
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp  
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



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## "MADE IN AMERICA"

## Push For Prosperity!

Every man who is out of work in America would have employment if the people of the United States confined their purchases for the next few months to goods made here.

When you buy ask where the articles are made. Reject foreign goods.

Commodities made by American labor ought to be good enough for American citizens.

TO LILLIE MAYELLE SHULTZ  
Rufus Shultz vs. Lillie Maybelle Shultz  
State of Tennessee vs. Chancery  
Court of Knox County No. 16512

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant Lillie Maybelle Shultz is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 13th day of March 1919.  
T. C. Phillips, Sol.  
March, 15 22 29 April 5 1919

TO REBECCA GREEN

Riley Green vs. Rebecca Green  
State of Tennessee. In Chancery  
Court of Knox County No. 16511

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant Rebecca Green is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served on her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.  
This 13th day of March 1919  
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master  
Fred C. Houk, Sol.  
March 15 22 29 April 5 1919

TO EDWARD JONES

Lillie Jones vs. Edward Jones  
State of Tennessee. In Chancery  
Court of Knox County No. 16469

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant Edward Jones is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of April next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.  
This 19th day of Feb. 1919  
J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master  
T. J. Cline, Sol.  
Feb. 22 March 18 15 1919

TO OSCAR GROVES

Mossie Groves vs. Oscar Groves  
State of Tennessee. In Chancery  
Court of Knox County No. 16462

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant Oscar Groves is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of April next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.  
This 18th day of Feb. 1919  
J. C. Ford, C. and M.  
February 22 March 18 15 1919  
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